स्टेट गवर्नमेंट नेशनल एयरपोर्ट ऐथोरिटी को दे दे लेकिन नेशनल एयरपोर्ट एथोरिटी ने सभी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को लिखा है कि जो छोटे-छोटे एयरपोर्ट हैं, उन्हें आप ले लो, हमको नहीं चाहिए क्योंकि यह तो हाथी के बोझ के समान है । महोदया, हम स्टेट टूरिज्म को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं । मैं इस सदन में बताना चाहता हूं कि नेशनल एयरपोर्ट ऐथोरिटी या फिर इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट ऐथोरिटी को सरकार की तरफ से कोई भी बजटरी सपोर्ट नहीं है । न पहले मिलती थी और न आगे मिलने वाली है । वह सिर्फ लैंडिंग चार्जेज, पार्किंग चार्जेज, और नैवीगेशनल एड से जो कुछ भी चार्ज करते हैं, उसी से एयरपोर्ट बनाते हैं और इस तरह से अगर हम हर जगह एयरपोर्ट बनाएं और रेवेन्यू एक नए पैसे का भी न आए तो एयरपोर्ट ऐथोरिटी कैसे चल सकती है?

महोदया, इस वक्त 26 ऐसे एयरपोर्ट हैं बड़े-बड़े डिफेंस के हैं और सारा खर्चा टर्मिनल बिल्डिंग-पर हम करते हैं, नैवीगेशनल एड्ज पर हम करते हैं लेकिन जो कलेक्शन होता है पैसे का वह डिफेंस को जाता है । तो 26 एयरपोर्ट ऐसे हो गए और 60 एयरपोर्ट ऐसे हो गए जहां कलेक्शन नहीं होती है। इस तरह से तो नेशनल एयरपोर्ट एथोरिटी और इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट एथोरिटी हो बैठ जाएगी । इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस तरह की मांगें न रखें और जहां तक नांदेड़ और शोलापुर का संबंध है, यही हाल उनका है । हमारी जो वायुदूत सर्विस थी, वह शुरू में नार्थ-ईस्ट के लिए रखी गई थी और आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता वह सिफारिशों के कारण 105 सेक्टर्स पर पहुंच गई और उसका नुकसान 200 करोड़ पर बैठ गया, इतना हमने उसको ओवररट्रैच कर दिया कि पूरी एयरलाईन ही बैठ गई । आज हमारे पास 16 वायुदूत जहाजों में से सिर्फ 2 ही हैं । इसलिए जब हमारे पास जहाज ही नहीं हैं तो चलाने का संबंध नहीं है ।

*302. *The Questioner (Shri Manmoha Mathur) was absent. For answer* vide.... infra.]

SETTING UP OF MINI-HYDEL PROJECTS

*303. SHRI SANGH PRIYA GAUTAM :

DR. NAUNIHAL SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government established a cell to provide consultancy and feasibility reports to the potential entrepreneurs to set up mini-hydel projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd., (IREDA) is prepared to finance the mini-hydel projects?

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any grants-in-aid are available to the mini-hydel projects; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Ministry provides financial assistance for detailed survey and investigation and preparation of feasibility-cum-detailed project report for setting up small hydro power projects upto 3 MW capacity.

(c) and (d) IREDA offers soft loans to private and public sector enterprises for setting up small hydro power projects upto 15 MW capacity on irrigation dam-toe and canal drop based sites. IREDA extends loan assistance upto 75 per cent of the cost of the project at 14.5 per cent per annum rate of interest.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The Minister provides capital subsidy from 25 per cent to 50 per cent cost of the acceptable civil, electrical and mechanical works of the project depending upon the category and type of the project, excluding projects eligible under IREDA loan assistance scheme.

*The Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Sangh Priya Gautam.

SHRI SANGH PRIYA GAUTAM : Madam Deputy Chairman, technically, the answers given by the hon. Minister are satisfactory to a greater extent. Yet the hon. Minister and particularly the hon. Prime Minister, are very much interested in the production of energy through non-conventional energy sources. As such, firstly, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the capital cost of a micro-hydel project on an average was about Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 3.6 crores per MW which is similar to the capital cost of a large thermal power station. If it is true, then what else is the attractive feature to encourage the prospective entrepreneurs for setting up micro-hydel projects? This is my first supplementary.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Madam, the cost of small hydel projects varies from Rs. 3 crores per MW to Rs. 6 crores per MW depending on the terrain and accessibility of the site and the amount of civil works and other infrastructure which have to be created to get the project going. It compares favourably with other non-conventional and conventional forms of power generation at the lower end of the spectrum of the cost. However, the promotion of small hydro projects has a very important rationale because this is a potential which is available in the country. The total potential in the country is 10,000 MW and his as a potential which we have not been able to harness to a substantial degree so far. The total megawattage of small and mini hydro projects which we have achieved is only of the order of 105 MW. Another 196 MW worth projects are under construction. However, as the hon. Member is aware.— He is a Member of our Consultative Committee also—we have launched about a thousand small hydro projects all over the country. We have identified 1,400 sites. We are encouraging the State Governments to advertise and call for entrepreneurs. We are making available a fiscal and incentive package which will enable the entreprenurs to put up these he entrepreneurs to put up these projects. We have launched a nationwide programme for preparation of detailed project reports and investigation. We are giving hundred per cent support for investigation of the projects because the electricity boards apparently do not have money to invest in this sector. We are monitoring and dynamically pursuing each of the thousand projects which we have launched. Different State Governments have different degrees of commitment and speed in this operation. So this is one area of non-conventional energy to which we want to give a thrust and we are monitoring as well as pursuing it systematically.

SHRI SANGH PRIYA GAUTAM : Madam, my second supplementary is whether it is a fact that the micro hydro power stations suffer from serious damages due to silt and rock-fall problem and consequently have to remain out of operation for months together almost every year. Would you still encourage setting up the micro-hydro-projects in the country despite such problems that are beyond human control?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Madam, it is true that in the past in the 105 MW capacity which we have created, there have been some problems of silting in the canals, etc. We have built a manufacturing base for small hydro power equipment in the country already. There are complaints about some of the companies and some of the equipment. Now new joint ventures have come up or are coming up with the latest technology. The concerned electricity boards and technical personnel are continuously in the process of improving the technology and the machinery so that the problems of siltation in the canals which affect the equipment are solved. This is a continuous process. The Ministry is aware of the

problem. We are solving it. The latest type of equipment takes care of siltation and other problems. There is no question of giving up the possibility of exploiting this potential of 10,000 MW in the country, just because there are some technical problems which came up in old projects. Even those old projects in States like Uttar Pradesh are now being repaired and put back into operation. Perhaps, the hon. Member is aware that the small hydro projects are an established non-conventional source with proven technology in the world. For example in China there are supposed to be sixty thousand small hydro projects already in operation with about 14000 MW capacity and they are being run by local self-Government agencies. So we would like to go ahead with the programme.

DR. NAUNIHAL SINGH : Madam Deputy Chairperson, my supplementary is in two parts. (a) Will the hon. Minister state how many entrepreneurs have been given financial assistance for detailed survey, investigation and preparation of feasibility-cum-detailed project reports for setting up small hydro-power projects up to 3 megawatt capacity so far and how much is the money paid in this behalf? (b) Will the hon. Minister state how many private entrepreneurs of small hydro-projects have been provided soft loans by IREDA so far in the hill regions, I emphasise hill regions, of the country and how much is the total money provided for such loans?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Madam, IREDA has provided loans for about 13 projects and about 11 projects are under consideration. The loan amount sanctioned is of the order of Rs. 26 crores or so. This programme is in its infancy. The State Governments have advertised for entrepreneurs. Only some of the State Governments have made available the fiscal and incentive packages to the entrepreneurs and, therefore, the number of entrepreneurs who have come forward at the moment is limited. But this movement is gaining momentum and we expect that the seventy million dollar loan component made available to IREDA by the World Bank can be fully disbursed to private entrepreneurs within the next two years or at least during the remaining period of the Eighth Plan.

DR. NAUNIHAL SINGH : Madam, (b) part of my question has not been answered.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Shri Maheshwar Singh.

DR. NAUNIHAL SINGH : What about the hill regions ?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Maheshwar Singh will ask about them.

DR. NAUNIHAL SINGH : I would like to know whether the loan has been provided to the hill regions. The answer, Madam, says, "irrigation dam-toe and canal drop-based sites". That is why I asked whether the money had been provided to the hill regions also.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I am allowing Mr. Maheshwar Singh. He comes from a hill region.

श्री महेश्वर सिंह : उपसभापति महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या वह इस बात से अवगत हैं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश मात्र एक ऐसा प्रदेश है जो 20 हजार मेगावाट से भी अधिक अपनी जल विद्युत परियोजना से बिजली पैदा करने की क्षमता रखता है? क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत वर्ष हिमाचल प्रदेश की सरकार ने कितनी जल विद्युत परियोजना हेतु ग्रांट-इन-एड की मांग की और यहां से कितनी ग्रांट-इन-एड हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए प्रदान की गई ? जो प्रदेश आज कोयला पैदा करते हैं उसको कोयले पर रायल्टी लेने का अधिकार है, जो प्रदेश लोहा पैदा करता है उसे लोहे पर रायल्टी लेने का अधिकार है ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश की धरती पर 1990 से पूर्व जो जल विद्युत परियोजनाएं निर्मित हुई हैं उस पर एक पैसा भी रायल्टी के रूप में प्रदान नहीं किया गया जिसकी मांग पूर्व भाजपा की सरकार ने भारत सरकार से की थी । तो माननीय मंत्री महोदय मैं आपसे यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि जो मांग पूर्व भाजपा की सरकार ने रायल्टी प्रदान करने की की थी जो कि 200 करोड़ वार्षिक के करीब बनती है क्या भारत सरकार उसे प्रदान करने का विचार करेगी ताकि जितने मिनी हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट्स वहां पर हैं और जिन पर सीमित आर्थिक साधनों के कारण काम नहीं हो रहा है, वह काम आरम्भ हो सके? उस धनराशि से हिमाचल की सरकार वहां पर मिनी हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट्स का निर्माण कर सकेगी, आत्मनिर्भर हो सकेगी । तो क्या भारत सरकार हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को रायल्टी प्रदान करने पर विचार करेगी ?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Madam, we quite agree with the hon. Member that Himachal is a State which has got a lot of potential for small hydro-projects. One hundred and eighty sites have been identified in Himachal. My Ministry had conducted a national seminar on small hydro at Shimla. We have already sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 12 crores for 8.35 megawatt worth of the scheme. The problem in Himachal is not any laxity on our part in giving assistance as approved by the Government. But the problem is the reverse. Unfortunately, the Himachal State Electricity Board is not giving adequate importance to small hydro projects. In fact, it has not prepared any detailed project report for any of the 180 sites on the ground that they have no money.

We are trying to solve the problem by giving money for the preparation of the project report fully aided by the Central Government. I myself had talked to the then Governor. We will take it up with the new Government. I am sure that under the leadership of the new Chief Minister a push can be given to the small hydro programme of Himachal Pradesh. There is nothing pending whatsoever with regard to any subsidy or other incentives for small hydro programme in Himachal Pradesh.

श्री महेश्वर सिंह: मैडम, मेरे प्रश्न के (ख) भाग का उत्तर नहीं आया है ।

उपसभापति: आपको इसीलिए तो मना करती हूं कि ए, बी, सी, डी मत पूछा करिए ।

श्री महेश्वर सिंह: उपसभापति महोदया, मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि जो हिमाचल प्रदेश का इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड है उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है कि इस्टीमेट प्रिपेयर करे । इसीलिए मैंने यह पूछा था कि पूर्व में जो भा.ज.पा. की सरकार थी उसने 1990 से पहले निर्मित प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए रायल्टी की मांग की थी । इसलिए क्या रायल्टी का पैसा देने के लिए आप तैयार हैं ताकि अपने ही साधनों से हिमाचल प्रदेश की सरकार माइक्रो हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट्स का निर्माण कर सके? इसका जवाब नहीं आया है ।

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Madam, whatever small hydro projects have been set up in the State of Himachal Pradesh, have been set up by the Electricity Board itself. Therefore, the question of giving any royalty to the State Government does not arise.

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU : Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards north Bihar which has got enough potential to have several hydel power projects up to 3 MW capacity especially at the foot of the Gandak which is flowing at the foot of Bhaisolotal. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has got any feasibility report to set up mini-hydel power plant in north Bihar to exploit the Gandak river canal which has got enough potentiality.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Madam, unfortunately the Bihar Government has not announced an incentive package so far for private entrepreneurs to exploit

small hydro potential in that State. They have not prepared any feasibility study or project reports on any of the sites. Only one small hydro project of one MW capacity has so far been set up in Bihar. They have recently advertised for the investigation work. This is one of the States where we are actively pursuing, on behalf of the Ministry, to see that an incentive package is first announced, small hydro sites are idenitfied, project report prepared making use of the scheme of the Government of India and entrepreneurs allotted developable sites. I am sorry to say that the programmes in Bihar, at the moment, are in their infancy. We will try to develop these programmes faster.

श्री रजनी रंजन साहु: अगर बिहार सरकार ध्यान नहीं देती है तो आप तो ध्यान दीजिये।

INTRODUCTION OF INDIAN MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICE.

@*304. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided or contemplate to introduce Indian Medical and Health Service to carry out uniform health services throughout the country in the line of Civil Services and have invited views of States in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of names of States which have favoured the proposal and names of States which have not favoured the proposal and names of States from which comments are awaited; and

(c) if not, the reasons and constraints therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SMT. MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

@Previously starred Question no. 192 transferred from 15 December, 1993.

STATEMENT

Proposals to constitute the Indian Medical and Health Service were sent to the State Governments for their comments. In view of the lack of consensus of the part of the State Governments it is not possible to constitute the Indian Medical and Health Service. The States which had accepted not accepted the constitution of the Indian Medical and Health Service and also the States which had some reservations are given below:

Accepted :

1. Gujarat
2. Karnataka
3. Mizoram
4. Rajasthan
5. Tripura

CONDITIONALLY ACCEPTED

1. Madhya Pradesh
2. Maharashtra
3. Punjab
4. Meghalaya

NOT ACCEPTED :

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Himachal Pradesh
4. Jammu and Kashmir
5. Kerala

STATES WHICH DID NOT OFFER ANY COMMENTS :

1. Bihar
2. Haryana
3. Manipur
4. Nagaland
5. Orissa